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FEBRUARY 2nd, 1867.

Read and 10,000 copies ordered to be printed; 7,000 to be in the German language.

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## REPORT

OF THE

## COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION

OF THE

## STATE OF MARYLAND,

TO THE

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

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ANNAPO利S:  
HENRY A. LUCAS, PRINTER.

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1867.

М. Димитров

ИЗДАТВАНИЕ ПОД РЕДАКЦИЕЮ

Д. Д. Димитров

СЪДЪРЖАНИЕ: ПОДСЪДИТЕЛСТВО ВЪДЪВИЧИ  
СЪДЪРЖАНИЕ: ПОДСЪДИТЕЛСТВО ВЪДЪВИЧИ

## ПОДСЪДИТЕЛСТВО

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## REPORT.

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### OFFICE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION.

BALTIMORE, *January 1, 1867.*

His Excellency,

THOMAS SWANN,

Governor of Maryland :

SIR:—The Commissioner of Immigration appointed under the Act of 1866, amongst other duties assigned him, is specially charged with that of inviting capital and labor into the State by means of immigration, and the method of his operations to accomplish this result is distinctly defined in sections 3 and 4, of the Article, as follows:

“He shall prepare and distribute, or cause to be prepared and distributed, both at home and abroad, such facts and information as may conduce to a complete, full and satisfactory understanding of the agricultural, mineral, manufacturing and general commercial resources of the State of Maryland, and shall keep always open to inspection in said office reliable exhibits of all property in the market for sale, with the terms annexed, as far as such information can be obtained, together with accurate maps and charts showing the location of such property and the relation in which it stands to railways now built or intended to be built, and such other facilities by means of navigable waters or otherwise, as may be deemed advantageous.

He shall, immediately after his appointment, open communication with such points, as well abroad as at home, as will advance the object of immigration to the State of Maryland; and shall distribute, or cause to be distributed, from time to time, as opportunity occurs, such facts and information in regard to the agricultural, mineral, manufacturing and general commercial resources of the State of Maryland, and cause the same to be vigorously distributed, in such manner and at such points as may best conduce to the speedy increase of our population and the occupation of our lands by capital and labor.”

The appropriation to defray these expenses, as well as all others arising under the Act, is limited to two thousand dollars.”

There are two classes of immigrants, and these are correctly classified in the above quoted sections under the heads of "capital" and "labor;" of the former class, there is a large number who combine both elements—agriculturalists especially, who purchase lands and labor themselves to develope it. The latter are those who have no resources but the wages of their labor. While this latter class is not to be held in light esteem, an immigration of the former is the most to be desired.

To induce this class of people to occupy their vacant lands, the Western States have, for a number of years, put forth vigorous efforts. By a liberal expenditure of means, enabling their agents to spread throughout the countries whence this immigration is derived, the fullest information in reference to their respective States, with the aid of local and traveling assistants, to enlarge upon the fertility of the soil and the cheapness of the land, they have succeeded in directing the tide of immigration to their section of the country, resulting in the building up of colonies and towns, which greatly facilitate their present operations, from the natural tendency of the new comers to seek the congenial neighborhoods of their own nationality.

The State of Maryland, finally aroused to the importance of this immigration to her own sparsely settled territory, has placed herself in competition with the Western States. With so many advantages in favor of her rivals I respectfully submit that the wisdom of the policy of thus restricting the labors of her agent is at least doubtful.

The Act in question, however, was the starting point of a new and I trust a profitable enterprise for Maryland. Such improvements as have been suggested by experience as needful, can easily be made by the honorable body soon to assemble at the capitol, to whose wisdom and patriotism no more important matter than this could be confided.

The following statement refers to the transactions of this office up to the present date :

#### NORTHERN IMMIGRATION.

As the field of operations laid out by the Act of Assembly embraces "home and abroad," my first efforts were directed towards the Northern and Eastern States of the Union,—the localities containing the largest emigrating class. The people of this section were furnished with the fullest information regarding the agricultural, mineral and general resources of the State, together with accounts of its financial condition and general school system.

An extensive correspondence and a large number of personal applications from those whose interest has been awakened, apprised me that the efforts in this direction were not without success. The personal applications, however, have not been

in a satisfactory proportion to the inquiries by letter, and many, who in the Spring expressed a determination to visit us at a later period, have failed to redeem their promises.—The cause of this would be apparent, if it was not expressed by them in subsequent letters. It is owing to the uncertainty of the future, engendered by the discussion of many points of national policy which it was hoped and expected would have been settled long ago. Until this is the case, Northern Immigration into Maryland will be greatly retarded.

#### FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

There arrived at the port of Baltimore since the first of March last, 9,299 immigrants, 1802, by steamers, and 7,497 by sailing vessels. Those arriving by sailing vessels were all Germans, those by steamers comprised several nationalities. The greater portion of them were destined for the West, those remaining in the State being principally mechanics and farm laborers.

Each vessel was visited and advantage taken of the brief interval between the arrival and debarkation of the passengers, to impress them with the advantages of Maryland. It was soon apparent that little good could result from these hasty communications. After a long sea voyage they were impatient to reach the shore, and even should their attention be arrested and their mind be impressed with what they heard, after they left the ship they became a prey to adverse influences, and are run off to distant places for the paltry profit of their transportation. While it is possible, with enlarged facilities for communicating with these immigrants to direct some of the better class from their chosen destination, the greater number, influenced by the representations, before alluded to, are suspicious of any interference with their plans. Their choice of Maryland must be made before leaving home, and this selection can only be influenced by convincing them of the superiority of the advantages of this State.

With this object in view the statement herewith submitted, contrasting Maryland with the Western States, and containing much general information, I deemed of value to the inquirer, together with another, giving an account of the numbers, social and financial condition of the German element already settled amongst us, were printed in the German language and distributed throughout Germany.

Accompanying copies of this statement were letters addressed to a large number of persons, one hundred and sixteen in the aggregate, many of them already engaged in the business of forwarding emigrants to this country, describing at length the objects sought to be attained, and promising them a pecuniary consideration proportioned to the number of persons they would induce to purchase land in Maryland.

These letters cover 470 pages of letter sheet. To a number

of them replies have been received, which are also submitted, giving assurances of their hearty co-operation. One of the agents announces the cheering fact that a colony is forming under his direction, numbering, at last accounts, fifteen families intending to embark for Maryland in the Spring.

Letters were also addressed and reports sent to the leading German newspapers, several of which have contained notices of Maryland, one of them published at Rudolstadt, the principal emigration paper of Germany, has published our entire report, and made favorable comments thereon.

While I am encouraged to believe that these efforts will be rewarded with a fair chance of success, they would have been much more effective, had the means at command permitted me to dispatch an agent to thoroughly organize these sub-agencies and communicate in person the information I was obliged to send in print or by letter.

These efforts, though principally directed, were not confined to securing a German immigration. Documents, in English, with accompanying letters, were also forwarded for distribution throughout Great Britain.

Satisfied that this method of operation was the correct one to effect a settlement of capital in the State, I could only sow the seed and leave to time to develope the fruit, looking to future Legislation to enlarge the facilities and consequent usefulness of this office.

#### IMMIGRANT LABOR.

The deranged condition of the labor system in many of the agricultural districts, renders this class of immigrants scarcely inferior in value to the other mentioned. They are more easily obtained, for having little or no capital, they are willing to accept employment from the first applicant. Industrious, they are valuable present help to others, and thrifty, they soon become able to serve themselves by purchasing a small property, when they become permanently identified with us.

As the most available of this class were Germans, their ignorance of our language was at first deemed an insuperable objection to their employment; but an experiment by some of these farmers where needs were most pressing, resulting satisfactorily, others were led to a similar trial, and in this way a considerable number, amounting to 178, single men and families, were distributed throughout the counties, and some placed at labor in the city of Baltimore.

No charge was made to either party for furnishing this labor and no conditions exacted other than those necessary to secure good treatment and fair wages to the laborer. The supply was frequently in excess of the demand, owing to the objections before mentioned, but this will not be the case when their value is more generally known.

## PROTECTION TO IMMIGRANTS.

Section 9 of the Act of 1866, enacts "that it shall be unlawful for any agent, runner or solicitor, to visit vessels arriving with immigrants on board for any purpose whatever, until such immigrants have been seen and properly instructed by the commissioner or his clerk, provided for in this Act."

The obvious intention of this section is to afford protection to immigrants landing at this port, whether in transitu or for permanent settlement.

The power thus conferred upon the commissioner is altogether inadequate for the proper prosecution of this important branch of his duties. As has been before stated, the only time allowed him for communicating with the immigrant, is that intervening between his arrival and debarkation. Once ashore he is beyond the control of the State's officer, and is subjected not only to many annoyances, but acts of positive fraud.

A reform in this department is greatly needed. Ample protection is no more than the immigrants landing upon our shores have a right to expect. They are peculiarly helpless, especially those unacquainted with our language and people, will always be found in every community base enough to take advantage of this helplessness. Aside from humane considerations, the State will be benefitted by it. An injury to an immigrant is soon told by letter to his friends at home, and the whole community is disparaged. In a like degree the finding of ample protection with arrangements to facilitate his settlement here or to reach his destination beyond the State, would, through the same channel, favorably impress those who are to follow.

The establishment of an immigrant depot, at which immigrant passengers should be compelled to report on their arrival, and the designation of a landing place, and one only, for such passengers, in the vicinity of said depot would greatly facilitate the operations of the commissioner in this branch of his duties.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. R. COLE,

Commissioner of Immigration for the State of Maryland.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

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REUTLINGEN, Feb. 11, 1866.

MR. W. R. COLE, Baltimore.

DEAR SIR:—I have read the statements in relation to the resources of Maryland, on the title page of which you engage yourself to impart any agricultural information in regard to farms and farm-lands in the State of Marpland; in view of this offer, I respectfully ask for information, as follows:

For years I have taken an interest in the emigration to the United States. A strong emigration will shortly commence from Wurttemberg—favored by the overcrowded population here and the propitious circumstances across the ocean.

It is not difficult to lead this emigration to certain points, after some preliminary exertions should have been made for that object.

These would consist in a most careful examination of a favorable locality, the selection of a large farm, which, situated at the point to be settled, would serve to the new comer, partly as a medium to become acquainted with the American system of agriculture, partly as a preparation for his own settlement. That the land should be situated in the neighborhood from whence transportation would be easy, that the climate should be healthy and the soil fruitful, is a matter of course.

If State lands or land belonging to large land companies, amounting in area to 2,000 acres could be acquired, arrangements could be made to direct the emigration from Wurttemberg, even of well-off farmers, to the point selected.

If you, honored Sir, would communicate with me on the subject here mentioned, stating also the situation, distance from the nearest railroad or river station, climate, produce, price of labor and market facilities, I would be greatly obliged to you.

Yours, very respectfully,

OTTO HAHN,

Attorney at Law.

Address:

Reutlingen, Wurttemberg, Germany,

Dr. Hahn was assured that the immigrants forwarded by him would receive every accommodation needed to secure their comfort, and that land would be provided for them in tracts to suit their requirements. He again wrote as follows:

REUTLINGEN, May 18, 1866.

W.M. R. COLE, Esq., Baltimore,

RESPECTED SIR:—Your favor dated March 21st, was received on the 10th of last month, and soon after a number of pamphlets in respect to the resources of Maryland. Please accept my thanks for the same; After a careful examination, I beg to lay before you my experiences and propositions in reference to German emigration, and more particularly to your land settlement scheme; at the same time I have the honor to present you a letter of Mr. Antiquary Beck, an emigrant agent of many years' standing.

The emigration from our neighborhood, the farming people of which are principally engaged in raising fruit and cultivating the vine grape, goes on very briskly. The imminent war will give it still larger dimensions.

Besides the impulse last mentioned, it is the absolute want of disposable land and its high price, the low rate of wages compared with that in the United States, which induces people to emigrate.

But a farther inducement has to be added regularly in order to ripen the determination to emigrate; the summons, or at least the invitation, on the part of relatives in the United States. These relatives are invariably the objective point of emigration.

As a reason for this phenomenon, it may be stated, that the German—the Schwabe (Wurtemberg man) especially, never leaves his home without knowing of, or having a certain objective point in view.

This is the whole secret about the prosperity of any land enterprize. It is not the immense territory of the United States which attract my countrymen, but single well situated points.

From this fact I draw the conclusion, that whoever will promote the cause of emigration, must put up such *certain points* as the distinctive points of attraction.

Your pamphlets, in the hand of a well educated farmer, will certainly attract his attention, and may induce him to go to Maryland. It will interest the economist of ordinary capacity, but not *move him*, at least not exclusively. A single letter from a relative will take him to far less favorable points. And this class forms the chief body of the emigrants.

After this little psychological exordium, permit me to review your project, and to ask you in what relation those experiences are with your project, and if both work together harmoniously.

I perceive from your letter to Mr. Beck, that a regular mode of settling is recommended. I presume the land is fertile, healthy, and well situated for market purposes.

If you should have dwellings erected for about ten families, I would do all in my power, after having become fully satisfied, to effect a settlement of these ten families. These families, once established, will write to their friends, and the emigration commences.

I would start a land bureau here and use all my influence, especially in the county paper, to recommend the cause. This paper (of which I am the editor) has a large circle of readers, especially among the country people.

I would have commenced my journey already, or may, had not my business prevented me ; my object was to see Pennsylvania. After having read your pamphlet, I thought I would stay at home, write to you my views, and expect your answer. In the meantime I have sent a young farmer and engineer, Mr. John Wolz, with a letter to your Secretary, Dr. F. W. Bogen, to Baltimore, requesting him to look at your lands, if you will kindly assist him in seeing them. He will leave for Bremen on the 3rd of June. I would now ask you to send me a map of your lands.

This city has about 13,000 inhabitants, among whom about 7,000 are occupied with the cultivation of fruit and the vine grape.

In the neighborhood are many villages which, without being very poor, nevertheless suffer from over-population. From this district alone annually about 500 persons emigrate to the United States, but the imminent war may increase their number, and may induce also other more moneyed classes to emigrate.

I think it would be well to have your object liberally advertised through the papers, which I have already done in my paper.

I am willing to continue my exertions in a cause in which I have for a long time felt a lively interest, as soon as I am in possession of further information.

Mr. Beck will also do all in his power.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

OTTO HAHN.

Mr. Wolz arrived in due season with a letter from Dr. Hahn stating that the original number had increased to fifteen families, each with a capital of from \$600 to \$1,500 (gold) who were ready to immigrate, if Mr. Wolz's representations were favorable. Every facility was afforded him of making a thorough inspection of some of the most available lands. What his impressions were, may be gleaned from the following translation of a letter, the original of which was transmitted to Germany :

BALTIMORE, August 11, 1866.

OTTO HAHN, *Reutlingen*:

DEAR SIR:—My last letter you will have received a fortnight since. I informed you in it of my late arrival in Baltimore and also of my intention to visit, with Commissioner Cole and Secretary Bogen, on Friday the 10th, the land destined for colonization. We left on that day at six in the morning, on a steamer, and went down the bay, which is lined in part with farms on both sides, which offered a magnificent view.

After a ride of seven hours, we arrived at one in the afternoon, at the point of destination. Ah! what an indescribable view I had when I set my foot on this land. We first went through a splendid field of Indian corn and then we came to the farm house, which is situated near the bay. These were very respectable Americans. The servants, men and women, were blacks, but very good natured people they were. This farmer has 480 acres, but only the fourth part of it is under cultivation. The corn was very perfect and the two friends assured me that they never saw it better; it stood before me like the giant before David; it was from ten to eleven feet high and had many cobs; the wheat I could not see, as it had been harvested fourteen days before. Both of these grains succeed admirably and furnish excellent breads; the corn was served on the table in form of a cake. I hope you will taste it with me very soon. The potatoes here are very large. They raise here also many sweet potatoes, but I have not yet seen this vegetable. I assure you we could have of everything a double harvest. The people here are very lazy. One has only to look at their hands—they have hands like merchant's clerks. The soil is very prolific. One acre of this land brings 350 bushels of potatoes as the farmer cultivates the ground. Onions succeed also admirably well on this soil; an acre brings over 100 barrels, worth over \$300, as I have seen in a letter written by a farmer himself, and the land on which he lives cannot compare in fertility with that which I have seen and which I think is so well adapted for civilization. People know nothing here of meadows nor of manure heaps; the cattle run at large in the field grouped together; swine I could not count, so many they were; the same with hens, geese, ducks, &c. People live like Emperors; everything grows wild.

Horticulture they carry on very badly. Where we visited, they had a garden of about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres—there were melons, tomatoes, some cabbage, and other vegetables. There was no gardener to be seen. I saw fine fruit upon the different trees, but the trees were greatly neglected; no saw nor any other instrument has ever been applied to one; everything wild; and yet plenty of fruit, and good fruit, too; they have no

idea of picking up that which lies on the ground ; it is permitted to rot. Apples, pears, plums, quinces, peaches, nuts of every description, chestnuts, cherries, &c., ripen fourteen days earlier than in other States, North and West, which must be of great benefit. Indeed, I tell you, a Paradise awaits all who come. I know for certain that nobody will ever repent of it for one hour, but the contrary will be the case. With very little labor and trouble one can make a good living here and lead a happy life. I ask you all, can you do that in Germany ? No. Of course the first year one has to accommodate himself a little, but at the same time you must not think that you will be transferred into a primeval wilderness, but rather into a country where one can bring to market all sorts of vegetables in the first year. Nobody will ever suffer hunger. Suppose the case he should have no flour, he takes a boat and goes into the bay and catches oysters. When we arrived on the farm the owner (knowing that the two gentlemen liked them) had some oysters taken out by two negroes. In about two hours they had caught about five bushels ; the bushel costs in the market one and one and a half dollars, according to the season. They catch the oysters with double iron rakes fastened together like tongs on a long pole ; they bring up every time about a dozen oysters. With large rakes they would have a bushel in a quarter of an hour. This is a very profitable occupation in the winter months for those who will work. A good hunter can make plenty of money in the fall and winter in shooting wild ducks &c. Also millions of fishes are tumbling in the water, which was moved by them—therefore hunger is out of the question here.

A countryman whom I met on the boat, and who carries on duck shooting during the winter to while away his time, told me that he gets in the market one dollar for a pair of ducks. He is already fourteen years in that neighborhood, only ten miles farther up ; he looks quite different from a poor little countryman from the "Alp." Another advantage we have in a *brook* big enough to feed a saw and grist mill. There was a saw mill once there, but only the house remains, though dilapidated. During the slavery times, they principally carried on the wood-cutting business. A good well is about three hundred yards from the bay ; its water runs down into the bay.

Tobacco they plant also. In the evening we enjoyed it, smoking tobacco raised on the farm. This is something for our good friends in Benzingen ; therefore do not delay any longer ; prepare yourself and go the promised land. You can commence at any time. If you begin late in the year you can make a handsome harvest next year.

I could write much more about the lands, but the letter is full and it may otherwise be too heavy. To all of you I send my hearty greeting. Your faithful brother,

JOHANNES WOLZ.

The following letters are from other sections of Germany, exhibiting the willingness of the writers to render every assistance in the work of encouraging immigration to Maryland.

DEIDESHEIM, July 16, 1866.

W. R. COLE, *Commissioner of Immigration.*

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of last month has duly come to hand, in which you commission me to act as agent for the forwarding of Immigrants to Maryland.

I cordially thank you for the confidence reposed in me, and I assure you I will do all in my power to forward as many immigrants as possible to your State. Just at present I can do little, owing to the unsettled condition of the country, and the difficulty experienced by those who wish to emigrate, to dispose of their land here. This will not be of long duration, however, and in the meantime I can distribute the documents you sent me, and by personal exertions, prepare the public mind for emigration to Maryland when better times have arrived.

I hope to do a good business for you, and will be pleased to hear from you again on the subject.

Very respectfully,

LEOPOLD REINACH.

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BERLIN, July 28, 1866.

W. R. COLE, Esq., *Commissioner of Immigration in Baltimore, Maryland, N. E. corner Baltimore and North Streets.*

HONORED SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 27th of June. In answer, I beg to state to you that I am perfectly ready to accept your proposition and to direct the proper persons to the advantages which the State of Maryland offers to settlers, according to the official statement you presented me with.

The *right mode* of operation from this side, in regard to promoting settlements, will be a matter of the greatest importance. The sale of American lands, already here in Germany, is forbidden by law, and I think justly so; the public have been warned against it in various ways, and I think nobody would be found here who would undertake to do it. The German emigrant must be perfectly free and untrammelled when he sets his foot on the free soil of America, if he will meet with any success in the career which lies before him.

All that can be done here will be to impart to the emigrant a conscientious advice and information, leaving as much free room to his own judgment as possible. In order to be able to give this advice efficiently, a minute and correct knowledge

of the different sections of the Union in social life, as well as in the statistics, is absolute necessary. Indeed, the true friend and counsellor of the emigrant cannot be too particular in imparting information obtained from the best and most trustworthy sources. As soon as the emigrant has found out that the advice given him is correct and reliable, and as soon as he has succeeded well by complying with it, his friends and relations will avail themselves of the *same advice*, and thus one will draw the other with him.

And this would be exactly the starting point from which I could operate with the greatest success. I am convinced that if emigrants should be well placed in Maryland through my recommendation, soon many more would follow. The emigrant must carry with him the sentiment that he acts from his own free will and according to his own information and judgment; then he will the easier bear many new things to which he has not been accustomed and overpower difficulties he may meet with.

The new state of things in the Union seems to warrant the belief that the emigrant will be better protected every where and his peculiarities better appreciated than formerly, as the Anglo-American, especially the better educated classes, may have learned, that the German—with all his peculiarities, for which the old Fatherland is responsible—is always a loyal citizen.

In this year you can hardly expect to reckon on any great emigration from Prussia on account of the war, (which is now over, God be thanked for it,) inasmuch as people, who intended to settle over there, could not get ready and have to wait until everything has gone back to the old track (rotine.) But I do not doubt but that the stream of emigration will mightily swell up again, and especially people will go who are possessed of the means to purchase land, and these are just the right kind of people for the Atlantic States, in which there is no Government land for sale; and as the Germans do not prefer the New England States, many will turn towards Maryland and Virginia, where land can be purchased at a cheap rate, and where there is a greater chance for success.

I would ask you to communicate to me the particulars about the mode and formality under which I should send you the proper persons. The best way would be most likely to send them to the office of the Commissioner of Immigration in Baltimore, and I beg to state here, that above all I am most particularly interested in having the persons thus recommended by myself well placed and taken care of to their satisfaction.

In expectation of a speedy answer on your part, I remain, very respectfully, &c.,

A. VON JASMUND.

General Agent for the forwarding of Emigrants, 21 Landsberger street, Berlin.

HOMBERG IN CHURHESSEN, GERMANY, July 28, 1866.

W. R. COLE, *Commissioner of Emigration.*

Your most honored letter of the 29th of last month, I had the pleasure to receive, and do not fail to reply that I am willing and ready to give my attention to your interests.

The emigrant will always find a good home wherever vigorous exertions are made for the settlement and cultivation of a land.

Formerly I was engaged in Bremen in a passenger forwarding business, but gave it up. Now, when our German brethren are led to the shambles by their princes, I cheerfully seize the opportunity to take up again emigration business. I know the business thoroughly and shall carry out your instructions, and enjoying the confidence and patronage of the public, I hope I can serve you successfully.

Awaiting your further advice with pleasure, I remain yours, respectfully,

JOHN FRIEDRICH.

RIEBELSDORF, October 20, 1866.

W. R. COLE, Esq.,

*Commissioner of Immigration, Baltimore.*

Dear Sir:—Your favors of April 28 and September 24 have come to hand. Partly from thinking that no immediate answer was required, and partly from the civil war which in the meantime had broken out, I delayed replying to them.

I have endeavored to disseminate the pamphlet on the "Resources of Maryland," which you have sent me, in all directions. I have placed several in the hands of emigrants, and have, in various ways, verbally and by letter, acquainted our people with the great advantages of Maryland for German settlements.

But in my capacity as a teacher I am not permitted to act directly as agent of emigration, this business being subjected to some legal restrictions and forbidden to teachers.

I have therefore forwarded your letter, with some of the pamphlets, to Mr. Wallach, in Zeigenhain, a licensed agent of emigration, in whom I have every confidence, and I know he will interest himself in behalf of your State.

I send you a list of twenty-nine emigrant agents in Churhessen.

I remain, very respectfully,

Yours, &c.,

G. W. KALB.

BAMBERG, October 26, 1866.

MR. WM. R. COLE,

*Commissioner of Immigration, Baltimore, Md.*

Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 24th of September, which was directed to my former firm, (F. J. Weber,) has come to hand, and in reply I beg to say that I accept of your offer and will endeavor to assist you in the sale of land in your State, in the manner prescribed by yourself.

My extensive acquaintances and my constant intercourse with emigrants, will enable me to send to you many a settler.

The object of this letter is chiefly to inform you that, in order to operate with success, it is absolutely necessary that you should transmit to me, at your earliest convenience, a greater number of your official Report of Maryland, so as to be enabled to have them properly distributed. Our farmers must have something to read or else there is no go. So it was some years ago with Quebec and the emigration to Canada. After many people from Bavaria and Tyrol had settled there, the thing went by itself.

Furthermore, I have to request you to inform me whether you authorize me in Bavaria only for my direction in regard to my sub-agents, of which there are about one hundred.

I await an early remittance of another remittance of pamphlets, and in the meantime, salute you respectfully,

PAUS. F. WEBER.

RHEDE, WESTPHALIA, November, 2, 1866.

WM. R. COLE, Esq.,

*Commissioner of Immigration, Baltimore.*

Dear Sir:—Acknowledging the receipt of our favor of the 8th of last month, I beg to respectfully reply as follows:

I accept of your esteemed offer with the more readiness since my own family is represented in Maryland. My second son is a merchant in Washington and a cousin of mine lives in Baltimore.

In order to remove speedily the prejudice against the former slave States prevailing throughout Germany, there is only one method for Maryland, namely, that its Government itself—this would be the surest way—or the Commissioner of Immigration should “publish the article, the State of Maryland” at the head of your pamphlet, and the article following it, “The German Element, &c.,” in the *Collnisthe Zeitung*, a paper of the widest circulation in Germany, appoint a general agent for Maryland and publish his address also.

If this publication would be repeated in suitable intervals, together with the remark that those who are desirous of ob-

taining sub-agencies or particular information, have to address themselves, (free of postage,) to the general agency, the expenses of the first organization for Maryland would be limited to the payment for advertising.

Local papers, as for example the *Volksblatt*, published by myself, which appear semi-weekly, are not so well adapted, (too much time being lost in inserting,) to profit of the emigration fever caused by the annexation of Nassau, Hesse and Hanover, and the panic subsequent to the general obligation for military duty.

I am ready to accept this general agency for Maryland, and leave it to you, Dear Sir, to fix the rate of remuneration for the same, as the  $\frac{1}{4}$  dollar kindly guaranteed to me has to be reserved, at least for the sub-agents. On my own part I shall not make any great pretensions, but I foresee that if the method I pointed out should be adopted, application should be entered with the general agency in such vast numbers as to require clerical help.

If the Government of Maryland will stipulate to me a fixed salary, from which sum I would cover the expenses of organization, I would be satisfied for the future with a little commission per acre, provided it should not prefer to fix my salary for my activity at this place.

If you look at the map you will find that I live on the most important Railroad in Germany, the Coln-Minden Railroad, in the midst of the lands lately annexed. I have been occupied as an emigrant agent for Bremen for the last 25 years, and given security to the Government which I would render, in case it should be enlarged, as it is likely, from my own means.

If you will have the matter vigorously proceeded with and the present time, which seems to be admirably adapted, taken advantage of, I would ask of you to inform me of it directly, and to enable me to cause the necessary insertions and to cover the expenses which have to be provided for and the calculation of cost you can make yourself, (for the *Rotaiske Zeitung*,) by counting the lines of your pamphlet.

If I might recommend some other well circulated papers, they would be the Berlin *Volks Zeitung*, and for Westphalia and Hanover the *Westphalean Zeitung* and the *Mercury*.

The rest will go by itself, as there will be no lack of-zeal on my part, and thus Maryland will gain its point here in Germany in the cheapest and most efficient manner possible.

With this hope, I have the honor to be, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,

F. LAUTEN.

REUTLINGEN, DEC. 2, 1866.

W.M. R. COLE, ESQ.,

*Commissioner of Immigration, Baltimore.*

Dear Sir:—Two months ago I dispatched a long letter, which, when you mailed your last of Oct. 17, ought to have been in your hands. It is possible though that it had not then reached you. The object of this present letter is to thank you for your last letter, and to request, to send me the pamphlets promised. I have not yet received them, while I intended to enlarge my operations on the base of them. You know that the more detailed the propositions are, the easier access they meet with. I recommend Baltimore wherever I can. The project for emmigration is very good. I request, therefor, to hasten with those pamphlets, I am especially in need of a good map of Maryland. The special map which you sent me, did not correspond with my general map. I rejoice to hear that Mr. Wolz likes Baltimore; I wish many more would make such an exchange. Please to forward the enclosed letter to Mr. Wolz.

I am, most respectfully,

Yours, &c.,

O. HAHN,  
Attorney-at-Law.

LEIPZIG, DEC., 4, 1866.

W.M. R. COLE, ESQ.,

*Commissioner of Immigration, Baltimore.*

Esteemed Sir:—Your very estimable letter of Setp. 24th, A. D., together with 6 copies of a pamphlet, has duly come to hand; let me in the first place, thank you for the confidence with which you honor me, and assure you, that I shall zealously exert myself, as I have done already, to justify my recommendation.

I have hesitated answering your letter at an earlier date, for the reason that I desired to communicate to you something about my activity. I had an opportunity to speak with a very intelligent gentleman from German Bohemia, in regard to your enterprise. He expects to emmigrate by next spring and had come to see me in relation to it. He knows many families in his neighborhood who intend to emigrate to America, and I have handed him two copies of your report to make the best possible use of them.

I give the reports to such persons only, of whom I promise myself to derive a real benefit. Of what use can it be to dis-

tribute them among those who do not take the proper interest in them?

Furthermore, I delivered two copies to a family in the Saxon Voigtländ, and sent one copy into the Saxon manufacturing district. You will perceive from this that I have sown some seed, hoping that a rich harvest may spring up from it.

If you, therefore, would be so kind as to let me have, say, 25 more copies, I need not assure you that they will meet with the most conscientious distribution. To each of them I will affix my office seal. It may easily occur, that some purchaser may come to you who has not traveled through my medium, but whose attention to your lands has, nevertheless, been invited through me. Persons of this class could be easily recognized by their presenting a copy of your report provided with my office stamp, and I place every thing connected therewith confidently into your hands.

I will try also to send some copies to Hungary; but it is rather difficult to transmit pamphlets of this kind to Austria by the common post route. It has often happened that they were confiscated by the State authorities, or simply retained by the collectors of duties on the frontier, because they are considered by them to convey an invitation to emigrate. I speak from experience; such cases have occurred to me already, therefore I will endeavor to transmit said pamphlets by private opportunities which frequently offer.

In general, you will please be persuaded that I shall earnestly exert myself to give this little volume as large a circulation as possible. For the present I need no help of agencies, I prefer to put myself in direct communication with the public.

In regard to advertisements, I wish you would be so kind as to send me one in such a shape as you desire it; I have already mentioned your estimable commission in some, but I will proceed at first in February with direct advertisements. Emigration will take large proportions next year. As soon confidence shall have been somewhat reassured which has considerably suffered in consequence of the late war, and owners of real estate can dispose of their property without too great a loss, a great many people will emigrate. I could have forwarded during the past year about 40 more families, if they should not have been retained by the unpropitious times. Further communication from you awaiting.

I remain, very respectfully,

Yours, &c.,  
JULIUS BOHEIM,  
General Agent.

LEIPZIG, DECEMBER 5, 1866.

W.M. R. COLE, Esq.,

*Commissioner of Immigration, Baltimore.*

Dear Sir:—Mr. P. G. Kaestner, in Weimer, communicated to us your letter to him.

We fully share your opinion, especially since slavery has ceased to exist in Maryland, that your State is well adapted for German settlement, and if you will be so kind as to send some of your pamphlets to our house in New York, they will forward them to us and we will distribute them.

Respectfully,

KNAUTH, NACHOD &amp; KAHNE.

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## THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

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Citizens of foreign countries, who are contemplating a settlement in the United States, are naturally solicitous of obtaining correct information in regard to the country of their proposed adoption. A great deal has been written in a general way about this country, and some particular localities, especially the States of the western section, have received their full mead and very often greatly exaggerated praise from the pen of interested writers. Little or nothing is known abroad about the State of Maryland, because, hitherto, its system of labor was antagonistic to immigration, and hence, any attempt to enlighten the foreigner in regard to its vast resources seemed to be considered a useless labor.

Now that this system has passed away by the voluntary act of its own people in giving freedom to its slaves, immigration from all parts of the world is invited, and, as the first step towards encouraging it, it is considered important to present a truthful statement of what may be expected by the emigrant seeking a home in Maryland.

It must not be supposed that because little effort has been made to invite foreign immigration, none of that class have settled within its limits, on the contrary, a very large number, amounting in 1860, to an aggregate of 77,529; 43,884 of

whom are Germans, attracted by its genial climate, fertile lands and general adaptability to business pursuits, have voluntarily selected the State of Maryland as their permanent abiding place, have prospered to a remarkable degree, and now rank amongst their numbers many of the most wealthy and influential citizens of the State. The accompany statement of the "German element in Maryland" presents complete statistics regarding this class of the population.

The State of Maryland is one of the oldest in the Union, one of the original thirteen, and though this large number of foreigners have selected it as their choice over all the others, a greater number of late years have passed through it and around it to the far West, impelled by the one idea of procuring cheap lands without stopping to inquire whether in leaving its borders they were actually bettering their condition.

It is not surprising that this should be the case, when it is considered that active agents have plied them for years with the most extravagant accounts of the "great West," have offered every inducement to them to settle in that section, whilst Maryland, pursuing the even tenor of her way, seemed to be perfectly indifferent to the advantages of securing a class of population of all others the most valuable to the commonwealth. This seeming indifference, however, never really existed. The apparent indifference was the normal condition of its slave system, the first effect of the eradication of which is, to extend a cordial welcome to the emigrant, exhibiting to him facts, it is hoped convincing truths, to teach him, that in passing over Maryland on his route to the West, he leaves behind him a far more ready avenue to wealth than he can ever expect to obtain in any of the Western States.

The impelling motive as has been stated of his journey to the West, is the cheapness of the land. It is certainly very alluring to one, who, in his native country finds it impossible to possess a very small tract of land, unless he pays an exorbitant price, to discover, that in this section he can buy a very large tract at a seemingly inconsiderable price; and thus, with little knowledge of the country, except such as is conveyed to him by parties interested in the sale of the land, he accepts at once the tempting bait and his mind is made up to seek a home in the West. A little reflection on the facts it is designed to offer him in this publication, it is hoped, will convince him that he is making a sad mistake, when he passes over the fruitful State of Maryland, to seek a home in the Western wilds.

In most of the Western States, where land is offered at a cheap price, a further inducement is held out that the land is all ready for the plough. A moments reflection will convince him that this, in the sense in which it is used, is the

very worst feature of his ground. The prairie lands, it is true, have no forrests to hew down, they are entirely without wood, and what is still worse, often without water. The land purchased is distant from the larger towns, and consequently devoid of all the conveniences of life. With wood to purchase and haul a great distance, to build his dwellings and barn, his fencing and supply his fuel, the settler finds not only his first great trouble, but very important expense. His crops of wheat or corn, or whatever he may plant, when harvested, are subject to the same blighting influences of distance from market, so that the transportation eats up a very large share of the profit, if, indeed, as has been the case frequently, he does not have to burn up his corn for fuel, owing to the scarcity of wood.

Under favorable circumstances his corn crop, for instance, will yield about fifty bushels to the acre, and the very highest rate it will command in the Western market, is fifty cents per bushel, yielding him the sum of \$25 per acre. He will be fortunate if his receipts for this, or any other crop he may raise, will average him this amount.

These are some of the hardships of his home in the far west, incident to all new countries. That the land is rich and fertile, no one can deny, and in time these disabilities will be overcome by an increase of population. But it is the present we are considering, and present these disagreeable truths, not for the purpose of discouraging the emigrant, but to cause him to pause in his unthinking flight to the west, long enough to ask himself, why he hastens to a section of the country, where every hardship has to be encountered, when there are hundreds of thousands of acres that can be obtained at a cheaper price in the State where his foot first presses the soil of the country, and where not only the necessities, but the luxuries of life exist in great profusion, and can be procured with one-half the toil he will have to expend should he proceed to the interior.

The State of Maryland offers unsurpassed facilities for agricultural enterprise. The Chesapeake Bay, with its almost countless tributaries in one section, and railways and canals in others, provide means of ready and cheap transportation to market of everything that is produced by the farmer. The transportation rates, especially by water, are extremely moderate. The soil and climate are favorable to the production of everything, the earth will bring forth, and owing to the variety of these latter essentials, there is nothing of value grown in the United States, that has not its representative in Maryland. Here, then, are the great essentials, soil, climate and ready access to market, which, combined with a great abundance of the best lumber for building purposes, with living springs in countless numbers, leave nothing to be desired except the mere fact of possession, and this can be ob-

tained as cheaply, all the advantages considered, as in any other section of the country.

These natural advantages of the State of Maryland adapt it particularly to the requirements of small farmers. Especially is this the case, with the bay and river counties, where the land can be conveniently divided into farms of any size. Experience, too, has demonstrated, that these small farms, devoted to the cultivation of vegetables or fruit, yield a better profit than the larger farms, with wheat, corn and tobacco. Except in two counties, (Baltimore and Anne Arundel counties,) very little attention has been given to this quality of produce, except for home consumption; but these counties furnish ample evidence that the profits from a single acre well cultivated never fall below \$200, and advance from that figure to \$600 and upwards. The appended statements and tables give desirable information about this branch of industry; but, to bring the matter directly to the comprehension of every reader, the product and price of two of the most ordinary vegetables is here cited.

In one acre of ground you can plant 5,000 head of cabbages. The extreme price given in the quotations for vegetables at different periods of the past year, is 15 cents a head, though, during the last Spring, they have been sold as high as 40 cents. Take the lowest price, 7 cents, and you have as the sum total for your acre of cabbage \$350. \$100 is a very large deduction for the cost of preparing your land and cultivation of it, but even at that figure you have a net profit of \$250 per acre. The average yield of onions is about 400 bushels per acre, and the price never descends lower than \$1 per bushel, with the same deduction it will be seen \$300 per acre will be realized.

Letters from some of the most reliable farmers of the State are also appended. It will be seen from these, that the extreme figure mentioned above, (\$600 per acre,) has been realized in sweet potatoes. But this must be taken as an exception to the average. It is designed to raise no expectations by this publication that cannot be realized by actual trial, on the lowest figures presented. An advance can easily be obtained, but this must be based on the skill and industry of the producer.

What is true of vegetables, is also the case with fruits, though a longer time would necessarily elapse before the first crop could be produced. Peaches grow abundantly in every section of the State, and grapes, wherever tried, yield a large and profitable crop.

As the Germans are particularly adapted from experience and taste, to the cultivation of vegetables and fruits, this branch of industry is particularly directed to their attention. That no greater number of Maryland farmers have devoted especial attention to it, is due to several causes, they have

farms of large extent, varying from two hundred to one thousand acres; they have mostly been educated to the growing of wheat, corn and tobacco, and the cultivation of these, commenced by the ancestors over a century ago, has become a stereotyped custom from which they have no inclination to depart. Again, they have not the disposition to bestow upon a few acres the care necessary to produce profitable crops of vegetables. This must be the work of men of moderate means and consequently of few acres, who will cultivate their tract by the inch instead of by the acre.

The objection may occur to some mind anxious to arrive at the whole truth, and who may not be familiar with the locality of Maryland, that too much attention bestowed upon this particular branch of industry would create a stock sufficient to materially affect the prices when brought to market. To this objection let it be stated that the city of Baltimore has a population at present, nearly one half as great as the balance of the State, and besides other towns of less size, it is closely connected by railroad and steamships with the cities of Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and many intermediate cities of less note. Owing to its genial climate, vegetables and fruits grown in Maryland are in the market at least ten days before they can be produced in the vicinity of these cities. Agents from these places are to be found in scores, during the Spring and Summer months, in the markets of Maryland, competing with local buyers for the produce of the State, raising the prices by their competition, to an exorbitant rate.

Packing vegetables and fruits in cans for winter use, is also an extensive branch of business only limited by the supply obtainable.

Having briefly exhibited some of the advantages of a settlement in Maryland, those who are willing to accept the facts stated, and test them by a personal trial, will be anxious to know how they may obtain a place of suitable dimensions, it being stated above that the farms range from 200 to 1000 acres. The Commissioner of Immigration appointed by authority of the Legislature of Maryland, has made ample provisions to supply every applicant with a farm of any size, in any location at the most reasonable terms. He has at his disposal over three hundred thousand acres of land, most of it in improved farms, and a large quantity of woodland.

To accomodate more especially the class of farmers who desire to follow his suggestion in regard to the cultivation of vegetables and fruits, he has selected from this large quantity of land several large contiguous tracts in a delightful locality, bordering on a deep river, only seven hours travel by steam-boat from the city of Baltimore. This tract is divided advantageously in lots of from one to fifty acres, and he is now pre-

pared to furnish one family or a thousand with homes in the same neighborhood, so that they can enjoy the social intercourse so dearly prized by Germans, and the advantages of schools, churches and societies of their own nationality, at the same time close by others of American nationality. These tracts will be furnished upon application at the office of the Commissioner in Baltimore, at from \$15 to \$40 per acre, and the terms of payment will be made to suit the applicants ability to pay for it. Owing to the great abundance of fine timber on this tract, a house and all necessary out buildings can be put up at very little cost.

In selecting a home in the State of Maryland, the Emigrant derives another advantage: He is saved a long, tedious and expensive journey into the interior. Nor is this all. In spite of the efforts of the officers of the Government and German Emigrants Societies, all desirous of protecting the emigrant against fraud, it often happens that in his journey to the West, after he goes from under the watchful care of these officers, he is beset by swindlers who delude him by false statements, and often despoil him of his money. Should he desire to remain in Maryland, he has only to communicate his intention to the Commissioner of Immigration; or his clerk, one of whom you will find at the vessel on its arrival at the port of Baltimore; or should he arrive at the port of New York and make known his wishes to the agents of Commissioners of Immigration at Castle Garden, they will send him to Baltimore. Under no circumstances let him have any communication with any one, until he has seen the Commissioner in Baltimore. That officer will take him in charge and send him to his intended home, where he will find intelligent and sympathizing friends from his own country to welcome him.

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#### GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION AND PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF MARYLAND.

The State of Maryland is situated between lat.  $37^{\circ} 48'$  and  $39^{\circ} 44'$  N., and long.  $75^{\circ} 04'$  and  $79^{\circ} 33'$  W. It is bounded on the North by Pennsylvania, South and West by Virginia, and East by Delaware and the Atlantic Ocean. It has an area, including the Chesapeake Bay, of 11, 124 square miles.

Geographically it is divided into three sections, two of which, parted by the Chesapeake, are similar in formation, while the third is marked by the ledge of primitive rocks, which runs from the left bank of the Potomac, in Montgomery county, N. E. to the Susquehanna river. The soil of the

plain, or tide-water district, as it is called, embraces nearly one-half of the territory of the State.

The sections divided by the Chesapeake Bay are denominated Eastern and Western Shores.

The Eastern Shore proceeding in order from the South, embraces the counties of Worcester, Somerset, Dorchester, Talbot, Caroline, Queen Anne's, Kent and Cecil. The surface of the Eastern Shore, which forms part of the peninsula lying between the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays, is low and level, except in the northern part, where it is somewhat broken and hilly. The soil is generally sandy. A variety of soil denominated "white oak," which is white, very fine, feeling but slightly gritty, of compact texture, with great retentiveness and moisture. It is usually good corn land.

The tide-water district of the Western Shore includes the counties of St. Mary's, Charles, Prince George's, Calvert, Anne Arundel, Montgomery, Howard, Baltimore and Harford, although the last three, in surface and soil, are to some extent allied with the hilly or mountainous portion of the State, yet scientifically these counties are all grouped together. This district includes the earliest settlements of Lord Baltimore, and the Capital of the State.

The Mountainous District, so called, includes the counties of Carroll, Frederick, Washington and Allegany, in the range of stratified rocks, granite, (or more properly gneiss), slates and limestone, which lie nearly parallel with the Atlantic coast, and form the limit of the tertiary formation. The width of this range from its eastern border to the points where it is covered with "middle secondary red sandstone," is from twenty to thirty miles. This region is characterized by hills of moderate height, whose rounded summits present a striking contrast to the long parallel ridges of the Alleghanies. They are covered with verdure, and the streams which intersect them are, for the most part, characterized by abrupt banks with very small tracts of alluvial soil.

#### NAVIGABLE WATERS.

The Chesapeake Bay is navigable throughout its whole extent, for large vessels. Length about 200 miles, breadth from 4 to 40 miles; between Capes Charles and Henry 12 miles. All the rivers of the State, except the Youghiogheny and its branches, empty into the Chesapeake Bay. The Potomac is  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles wide at its mouth and is navigable for the largest ships to Washington, 100 miles. The Patuxent, for small craft, 60 miles, though for a considerable distance the largest vessels find plenty of water. Into this river a sharp point of land makes out from the Calvert county side, inside of which there is depth of water and capacity for the navies of the world. The Patapsco is navigable for the largest vessels to Baltimore city, 12 miles. The Susquehanna, from Pennsyl-

vania, falls into the head of the bay at Havre de Grace. The rivers on the Eastern Shore are numerous and chiefly tidal. The Sassafras, Chester, Choptank, Nanticoke and Pocomoke are navigable for many miles. Numerous water courses furnish a power for working mills superior to that of any other State of equal area. In all the tide-water districts the farmer has seldom to carry his produce more than five miles to a convenient landing.

### CANALS.

The Susquehanna and Tide-Water Canal, from Havre de Grace to Wrightsville, Pennsylvania, is 45 miles long; the Chesapeake and Ohio from Georgetown, D. C., to Cumberland, 185 miles; the Chesapeake and Delaware, 13 miles.

### RAILROADS.

The Baltimore and Ohio, from Baltimore to Wheeling, Va., 380 miles; the Washington Branch of same, from Baltimore to Washington, 40 miles; Northern Central, from Baltimore, through Maryland, 40 miles; the Western Maryland, 50 miles; the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, through Maryland, 56 miles; the Franklin, from Hagerstown to Chambersburg, in Pennsylvania, and the George's Creek Coal and Iron Company's road, in Allegany county, 69 miles; the Washington county Railroad, to connect Hagerstown with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Weaverton, 25 miles; and the Washington and Point Lookout Railroad, through the counties of Prince George's, Charles and St. Mary's counties, are projected and will be completed at an early day. An extension of the Maryland and Delaware Railroad is also being made, and is nearly completed, from Salisbury in Summer's Cove, on the bay, when it is designed to run a line of three first-class steamers between that point and the city of Norfolk, Va.

There are also many excellent turnpike and other roads throughout the entire State.

### THE CLIMATE

Is temperate, and the extremes of heat or cold are rarely suffered, and then for no great length of time. The rigors of winter are mitigated by its contiguity to the ocean, while the heated term is mitigated by an occasional trip to the mountains, or a sail upon the broad waters of the Chesapeake. The subjoined table exhibits the current weather for the year 1864:

Month.	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Mean Temp.	Rain.
January,	88	15	38.4	1.00
February,	63	0	31.5	0.55
March,	60	25	40.7	3.81
April,	76	32	48.9	7.25
May,	86	44	68.0	3.39
June,	100	57	72.7	1.74
July,	96	63	78.2	1.05
August,	94	66	80.4	5.05
September,	82	50	67.2	3.65
October,	77	35	54.8	3.20
November,	72	24	48.8	2.30
December,	60	14	38.0	4.83

The average mean temperature for the years 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858 and 1859. six years, was as follows:

Month.	Mean Temperature.	Mean Rain.
January,	30.4	3 32
February,	32.1	2.20
March,	40.3	2.54
April,	51.3	3.57
May,	62.8	4.25
June,	70.7	4.60
July,	77.0	3.05
August,	73.1	3.85
September,	67.2	4.46
October,	54.0	2.92
November,	43.7	2.49
December,	34.8	3.64

#### VEGETABLES.

The principal vegetable products are: asparagus, lettuce, beets, peas, beans, squashes, cucumbers, cabbage, Irish potatoes, tomatoes, corn, Lima beans, sweet potatoes, egg-plants, cantaloups and water-mellons, turnips and carrots, and they are generally ready for consumption in the order in which they are named: the eight first named in the month of June, the three next in July, the three next in August and the last named in the fall of the year. The exact date of their yearly ripening cannot be stated with accuracy, as they are wholly dependent upon the weather. The crops of all of them are sure, and they are always in the market at least ten days be-

fore those raised in any State north of Maryland, and are much sought after by northern buyers. The value of such produce in 1860, amounted to the sum of \$530,221, a very small fraction of the amount that could be realized by thrift and industry.

#### STOCK RAISING.

Elsewhere has been given a description of the soil in different sections of the State. A large portion of it is admirably adapted to pasture, and stock raising could be made a very profitable branch of industry. No special attention has, as yet, been given to it, however, and as a consequence, the entire number of the live stock raised in 1860, is thus set down: horses 93,406; asses and mules 9,839; milch cows 99,463; working oxen 34,524; other cattle 119,254; sheep 155,795; swine 387,756; amounting in value to \$14,667,853. It may be mentioned that in a portion of Worcester county, horses run wild the entire year and receive ample sustenance from the grasses that grow so luxuriantly in the salt marshes abounding near the Ocean.

#### FRUIT CULTURE.

Both the soil and climate of Maryland are admirably adapted to the cultivation of fruit. Especially is this so in relation to apples and peaches that thrive luxuriantly with little or no attention. The bay counties possess better facilities for this culture from the cheapness of the land and the large area of the tracts available. The value of orchard products in 1860, was \$252,196. This, like every other article of consumption, could be very largely increased, as the amount now raised is greatly inferior to the demand, the most of it being consumed by "packers," an energetic class of tradesmen of recent growth, who put up the fruit in hermetically sealed cans for winter consumption.

No general attempt has been made at grape culture, but grapes thrive well wherever planted, leading almost to the positive knowledge that this might be made a distinct branch of industry—attending with great profit. The amount of wine produced in 1860, was only 3,222 gallons.

#### MINERAL RESOURCES.

Iron and bituminous coal abound in the North-Western section of the State. The coal regions of Allegany county cover 600 square miles. Copper mines are found in Baltimore, Frederick and Carroll counties; also granite and marble in Baltimore, Frederick and Howard counties; aluminous earth, porcelain clay, limestone, chrome, manganese, ochres, and even gold abounds, while beds of mica on the Eastern and Western Shores of the lower counties furnish an excellent fertilizer for the soil.

## FISHERIES.

The numerons streams abound in fish of great variety. Shad, herring, rock, perch and sheehead, and numerous other grades are taken in great varieties and at certain seasons afford remunerative employment for a large number of people, and healthy and invigorating sport for a number of others. Oysters, terrapins and crabs, furnish delicacies for the palate; the taking of the former amounting to a very extensive business, employing a very large force of men and boats.

## MANUFACTURES.

The water power of the State is very extensive ; but, as has been stated, is comparitively little used. There are near Baltimore many cotton, woolen and flour mills, iron fonnderies, furnaces, machine shops and tanneries of large size, and smaller mills and tanneries in other portions of the State ; two large sugar refineries and a number of extensive manufacturing establishments in the city of Baltimore.

The entire number of such establishments, of all grades, in the State in the year 1860, was 3,083, with an invested capital of \$23,230,608, consuming raw material of the value of \$25,494,007, employing 21,930 males and 6,773 females, producing annually goods and wares to the value af \$41,735,-157. Of these products flour and meal stand first in the list, reaching a value of \$8,231,271 ; cotton goods, \$2,941,277 ; refined sugar, \$2,300,000 ; leather, \$1,880,283 ; steam engines, \$1,641,000 ; boots and shoes, \$1,287,256 ; canned oysters, \$1,025,920 ; copper, \$1,300,000 ; bar and sheet-iron, \$856,125 ; jewelry, \$739,600 ; castings, including stoves, \$772,825 ; sawed lumber, \$605,864 ; cabinet furniture and chairs, \$593,254 ; distilled liquors, \$516,221 ; woolen goods, \$605,992 ; cigars, \$676,764 ; printing paper, \$438,670 ; agricultural implements, \$340,430, and carriages \$322,755.

## POPULATION.

The total population of Maryland in 1860, was 687,049 ; the free population, 599,860, and the free white 516,918. Of the latter number 439,482 were native, and 77,436 foreign born. The city of Baltimore contained 284,520 white population, of which 232,105 was native, and 52,415 foreign born, more than one-half of the aggregate white population of the State, and nearly two-thirds of the foreign. Of the principal cities in the Western section Cumberland contains 9,500 inhabitans of all classes ; Frederick about 9,000 ; Hagerstown 4,500 ; Ellicotts Mills 1,600, and Annapolis 5,000 ; on the Eastern Shore, Elkton 1,800 ; Chestertown 1,600 ; Easton 2,000 ; Cambridge 1,900 ; Salisbury 1,500 ; Princess Ann 1,000 ; Snow Hill 1,200. It will be seen that outside of the city of Baltimore, with the exception of Annapolis, Cumber-

land, Frederick and Hagerstown, there are no cities or towns of any considerable moment, and the employment of the people necessarily rural.

#### LAND.

There is no unsold or unoccupied land in the State, though there is a very large quantity for sale, at prices ranging from \$5 to \$500 per acre. The latter price, however, is only asked for land contiguous to the city of Baltimore, which it is reasonably anticipated will ere long form part of its corporate limits. The best farming land in the State can be bought for \$30 to \$100 per acre, according to location; and good land can be bought as low as \$10 to \$15—worn out land \$5. In certain sections, especially the lower or bay counties, land is held in large tracts, frequently from one to five thousand acres. The change in the labor system by the abolition of slavery, renders these large tracts burdensome to the owners, and hence a great deal is thrown upon the market for sale, the terms of which are convenient, rarely more than one-third of the purchase money being required to be paid in cash. The poorest of this land is found by experiment to be adapted to the cultivation of fruit, and with industry could be made to yield as profitable a crop as the best lands in the State with the alternating crops of wheat, corn and tobacco.

#### EDUCATION.

A uniform system of public instruction for the State was adopted by the Legislature of 1865. It embraces Primary, Grammer and High Schools, Colleges, Medical and Law Schools. A uniform series of text books is used. The Primary and Grammar Schools are free, supported by State and local tax, and the State Free School Fund. There is also a college for young ladies in Baltimore; an Agricultural college and a State Normal School, encouraged, and the latter supported by State donations.

There are also many excellent private institutions of learning in the State, among which may be named the Maryland Institute for the promotion of the mechanical arts, which sustains schools of design for architectural and mechanical drawing, schools of chemistry, music and bookkeeping, and contains a library with over 12,000 volumes; the Medical School of the University of Maryland, St. James' (Episcopal) College, near Hagerstown; St. Mary's, near Emmittsburg; Loyola (Catholic) Baltimore; Mt. Washington Female College (Methodist), and Lutherville Female Seminary, near Baltimore; St. Timothy's Hall, male, at Catonsville, Prof. Knapp's Male German Academy, Rev. Dr. Scheib's "Zion" School (German) male and female; and a large number of other private institutions of learning, twenty-nine of which are conducted in the German language.

## NEWSPAPERS.

There are seven daily newspapers published in the city of Baltimore, two of which are in the German language. There are no other dailies published in the State. Each county has its weekly paper, and five of the counties two. There are also five weekly papers published in Baltimore city, exclusive of the weekly editions of the daily papers.

## FACILITIES FOR REACHING THE STATE.

There is a line of steamers plying regularly between the port of Baltimore and Liverpool, and about twelve sailing vessels employed in the German emigrant trade, sailing to Hamburg and Bremen. The fare of each of these vessels is moderate, and the accommodations first-class.

## PROTECTION TO IMMIGRANTS.

By authority of an Act of the Legislature of 1866, the Governor has appointed a Commissioner of Immigration, whose duty is to visit all vessels arriving in this port with immigrants, to protect them from fraud and give them reliable information as to the best mode of reaching their destination, if it is beyond Baltimore, and assist them to procure work, if they desire to remain in Maryland. Should they desire to purchase land and settle permanently in the State, he will also see that they are accommodated on the most reasonable terms and settled in a locality known to be healthy and productive.

MARKET PRICE OF VEGETABLES.

51

End of November, 1865.

End of January, 1866.

33

Sweet Potatoes,	40 cents per peck,	Sweet Potatoes,	80 cents per peck,	Sweet Potatoes,	75 cents per peck,
Irish	30-40	Irish	40	Irish	40
Cabbage,	7 cents per head,	Cabbage,	10 a 15	head Cabbage,	10 and 12 cts p head,
Apples,	80	peck, Apples,	50 and 60 cents per peck	Apples,	60 cents and \$1 p peck,
Cranberries,	20 cents per qrt.,	Cranberries,	22 cents per quart,	Cranberries,	25 cents per quart,
Turnips,	25	peck, Turnips,	40	peck, Turnips,	50
Beets,	8 cents per bdl,	Beets,	40	Beets,	40
Onions,	40 cents per peck,	Onions,	35	Onions,	30
Tomatoes,	\$1 00 per peck,	Tomatoes,		Spinage,	60
Spinage,	40 cents per peck,	Spinage		Lettuce,	10 a 25 cts p head,
Ruta Baga,	8 cents per bdl,	Ruta Baga,		Parsnips,	40 cents per peck,
Parsnips,	40	peck, Parsnips,	60 cents per peck	Radishes,	10 cents per peck,
Oyster Plants,	10	bdl, Oyster Plants	50	bdl, Dried Peaches;	10 " " bdl,
Celery,	15	bdl, Celery,	12	Lima Beans,	40 " " qu't
Lima Beans,	40	quart, Lima Beans,	20	12	25 " " "
Beans,	15	Beans,	40		12 " " "
Pumpkins,			12 " " "		
			12 to 50 per piece,		

Butter and Eggs.

Butter and Eggs.

Roll butter,

30 a 60 cents per lb,

Eggs,

35 and 40 cents pr doz,

Butter and Eggs.

Best quality, 80 and 90 cents pr lb,

Roll butter, 50 " 70 " "

Eggs,

25 cents per dozen,

## MARKET PRICE OF VEGETABLES.—Continued.

<i>End of November, 1865.</i>	<i>End of January, 1866.</i>	<i>End of March, 1866.</i>
Roll butter, 55 " 60 " "		<i>Fowl.</i>
Eggs, 40 cents per dozen,		Turkeys, \$2 50 to \$3 50 pr piece, Chickens, 75 cts to \$1 25 pr pair, Ducks, \$2 to \$2 50 per pair,
	<i>Fowl.</i>	
	\$1 50 to \$2 per piece, 1 60 to 2 " pair, 1 50 to 2 " pair,	Turkeys, \$2 to \$4 50 per piece, Chickens, \$1 25 to \$1 50 pr pair, Geese, \$1 and \$1 50 pr piece, <i>Game.</i>
		Wild Ducks, \$3 per pair, Red Birds, 2 50 doz.
		Black Birds, 1 00 "
		Pheasants, \$2 50 to \$3 per pair, Prairie Hens, 1 25 " Partridges, 1 25 " Rabbits, 60 to 75 cents " Crabs, 75 to \$1 per piece,
	<i>Game.</i>	
Canvass Back Ducks, \$3 and 4 per pair, Pheasants, \$1 50 to 2 " Partridges, 75 cents per pair, Rabbits, \$1 00 per pair, 25 cents per dozen, Opossum,		

COUNTIES.	Acres Land Improved in unimproved Farms.	Acres Land in Farms.	Bushels of Wheat.	Bushels of Indian Corn.	Value of Orchard Products.	Gallons of Wine.	Value mar- ket Garden Products.
Allegany.....	108,388	180,817	87,715	161,075	14,455	10	6,245
Anne Arundel.....	144,211	100,950	221,389	630,423	14,135		218,680
Baltimore.....	206,536	113,021	286,351	1,028,143	25,279		236,365
Calvert.....	81,301	55,130	117,119	272,084	177		
Caroline.....	61,101	31,606	57,344	247,455	1,418		115
Carroll.....	170,353	67,145	323,996	588,725	5		
Cecil.....	141,776	65,420	326,667	788,044	26,405		1,130
Charles.....	106,338	76,641	151,532	319,272	3,045		1,300
Dorchester.....	119,445	114,482	218,422	687,324	4,872		24
Frederick.....	271,998	67,345	976,143	1,082,903	11,064		585
Harford.....	139,051	80,860	224,808	735,573	8,201		1,333
Howard.....	110,657	54,332	151,956	425,727	5,507		5,693
Kent.....	132,814	36,614	312,101	888,900	85,227		120
Montgomery.....	176,790	114,814	341,087	686,843	3,227		263
Prince George's.....	182,468	99,235	312,796	699,144	5,370		13,655
Queen Anne's.....	153,113	62,718	291,656	876,405	1,867		30,483
Saint Mary's.....	114,459	103,062	296,703	437,366	8,306		1,680
Somerset.....	118,873	150,322	138,404	606,733	6,424		75
							6,416

COUNTIES.	Acres Land Improved in unimproved Farms.	Bushels of Wheat.	Bushels of Indian Corn.	Value of Orchard Products.	Gallons of Wine.	Value market Garden Products.
Brought forward.						
Talbot .....	110,483	55,674	343,514	679,571	6,199	3,755
Washington .....	196,503	43,637	882,814	669,322	20,656	2,502
Worcester .....	155,609	160,479	40,963	934,070	362	60
Total.....	3,002,267	1,834,304	6,103,480	13,445,102	\$252,196	3,222
						\$530,221

## THE GERMAN ELEMENT IN MARYLAND.

It has long been an acknowledged fact, that this State is not so densely populated as might be wished for the development of its rich sources of prosperity. The recent transition from slave to free labor, has not as yet multiplied the forces of labor to such a degree, as not to make further influx of increased agricultural and industrial action very desirable. In appreciation of this fact the Legislature of 1865, appointed a Select Committee, to prepare a statement in relation to the resources of Maryland, a copy of which is hereto appended, containing very valuable information for the resident citizens, as well as for immigrants, who may desire to choose Maryland for their abode and home. At its last session in 1866, the Legislature enacted a bill providing for the protection and encouragement of immigration, and for this purpose appropriated funds and appointed officers, who under the control of and combined with the board of Public Works, composed of the Governor, Comptroller and Treasurer of the State, shall encourage, superintend and protect such immigration as may be advantageous and desirable for the commonwealth of this State.

Among the legitimate and honorable means of encouraging and inducing citizens of other countries or States to leave their homes and settle among us, it is considered foremost a perfectly truthful statement of the existent features in the different channels of industrial pursuits in our State. This, the authors of the report previously alluded to have conscientiously complied with, and thus by their far-seeing effort have anticipated much of the otherwise necessary labors of the officers, entrusted with the task of calling public attention to the advantages offered by Maryland to immigration. Yet there was a large scope of subjects lying beyond the province of the Select Committee, which, when properly viewed, may weigh heavily with the emigrant in selecting a new home. Among these we consider the condition of former emigrants in this State, their numerical strength, their industrial success and other topics of immeasurable interest to those who are invited to follow their path. It is evident that immigration is a step of momentous importance to the new comer as well as to those who hospitably receive him. The slightest exaggeration in invitations involves heavy responsibilities for the latter and bitter disappointments for the former. Even the naked truth will not always prevent a lively fancy from high colored anticipations proving doleful delusions, and human nature has never been better illustrated than in the words of that traveler who wrote in the album of the "Rigi" in Switzerland: He who wishes to see the high mountains in Switzerland, and the blue sky in Italy, must carry in his heart the high mountains in

Switzerland, and the blue sky in Italy. "Thus the immigrant must choose his new home with well balanced judgment, he must beware of illusions, yet he must bring with him adaptability, willingness and susceptibility to find what he is seeking, or he had better remain where he is.

It is also palpable that emigrants from Europe, and more especially from Germany have fewer sources of statistical information at hand concerning Maryland and the fate of former immigrants in this State than desirable and advantageous to an increased influx of the same element. In this view the figures and date contained in this sketch were compiled, and whilst it is to be regretted that the author could not reach much official information of a later date than the census of 1860, it is certainly of great value for him who may consult these lines, to know that the figures and facts given, are rather below the present standard than the contrary.

It is a well known fact that of the entire population of the United States the foreign born element is about eleven per cent, and that Ireland and Germany furnish by far the largest quota to this ratio. The former has so far yet the preponderancy, the latter, however shows a decided tendency of soon out-numbering the other; vide the following statistical table:

*Year of Census. For'n Pop. in U. S. Per cent. of tot. For. Pop.*

	Irish.	German.	Irish.	German.
1850	961,719	573,225	43.51	25.94
1860	1,611,304	1,301,136	38.94	31.45

This increase of German immigration over the Irish is so much more remarkable, when compared with the fact that during the period mentioned from Ireland 1 of every 5 inhabitants emigrated, whilst from Germany only 1 out of every 33. The proportion of the native to the foreign-born population varies in the various States, and in Maryland it is 88.72, per cent, natives to 11.28 per cent, foreigners out of which 6.39 per cent, are of German, and 3.62 per cent of Irish birth. This statement includes among the natives the colored people; among the white population (*only*) there are 84.97 per cent native and 15.03 per cent foreign citizens. But if we consider that in this calculation, all the children of foreign parentage, yet born in this State, are included among the natives, whilst on account of language, educational training and habits they might be properly counted among the foreign element, it is no exaggeration to say (in a social, not in a political sense) that this element forms nearly one third of the white and nearly one fourth of the entire present population of Maryland, and in application of the ratio of nationalities previously exhibited, we may safely state that two ninths of the white and one sixth of Maryland's entire population are Germans, and one ninth of its white, and one twelfth of its entire population are Irish. This fact must not only flatter

clannish predilections of immigrants from these two nations especially from Germany, but the comparison of Maryland's area of 6,080,000 acres, with its population of not quite 700,000 inhabitants must greatly encourage a general immigration to this State especially when brought in a parallel with its excellent climatic and geographical advantages and its inexhaustible resources of agricultural, industrial and commercial prosperity.

The census of 1860, exhibits the following statistics as to population.

Counties.	White Nativ's.	For- eigners.	Free Colored.	Slaves.	Aggre- gate.
Allegany.....	21,172	6,043	467	666	28,348
Anne Arundel.....	109,960	744	4,864	7,332	23,900
Baltimore City....	132,023	52,497	25,680	3,182	213,382
Baltimore County.	37,359	9,363	4,231	2,218	53,171
Calvert .....	3,952	45	1,841	739	6,577
Caroline.....	7,577	27	2,786	4,609	14,999
Carroll .....	21,392	1,133	1,225	783	24,533
Cecil.....	18,651	1,343	2,918	950	23,862
Charles.....	5,738	56	1,065	9,653	16,515
Dorchester.....	11,630	24	4,684	4,123	20,461
Frederick.....	36,844	1,547	4,957	3,223	46,591
Harford .....	16,469	1,502	3,644	1,800	23,415
Howard .....	8,218	863	1,395	2,862	13,338
Kent.....	7,096	251	3,411	2,509	13,267
Montgomery .....	11,920	429	1,552	3,421	19,322
Prince George's...	9,251	399	1,198	12,479	23,327
Queen Anne.....	8,305	110	3,372	4,174	15,961
St. Mary's.....	6,7-5	73	1,866	6,594	15,258
Somerset .....	15,262	70	4,557	5,089	24,992
Talbot .....	7,970	136	2,964	3,725	14,795
Washington .....	27,456	849	1,677	1,435	31,417
Worcester .....	13,419	23	3,571	3,648	20,661
Total.....	438,389	77,529	83,942	87,189	687,049

From these figures we derive an aggregate of 171,131 negroes, which when compared with the aggregate of viz : 165,091 manifests a disproportionately small increase leading to the inference of a gradual diminution of this class of inhabitants even before the late war, and internal causes preceding and surrounding the process of emancipation accomplished the reduction in the numbers of Africans which is now beyond question, because the change in the system of labor and the consequent freedom of change in the location have produced in the former slave a desire to migrate, which

has resulted in an already perceptible efflux of the African population.

This fact increasing the demand for laboring forces, combined with the removal of the competition of slave labor so distasteful to the white, especially to the German workman; multiplies the attractive features of our State for immigration and opens the blooming shores of our lower counties with their large tracts of fertile and cheap land, and their manifold avenues of industrial pursuits to the sedulous husbandman; the skilful mechanic and the enterprising merchant of other states and countries, whilst previously, only the upper counties were chiefly selected by the immigrant as is exhibited in the above table of population, in which we see every where the highest number of foreigners where there is the smallest number of negroes and vice versa. But we are to speak of the condition, experience and prosperity of the already existing foreign and more especially the German population of this State.

The census of 1860 tell us, that of 77.536 foreign born citizens, 43.884 came from Germany; 24.872 from Ireland and 8.780 from other countries, thus verifying the ratio above mentioned, and exhibiting a preponderancy of the German among the foreign element equalled or surpassed in but few states of the Union. How this preponderancy is proportioned in the single counties, it is difficult for us to determine with accuracy, except in Baltimore city. However, it is well known that Baltimore, Allegany, Frederick, Washington and Carroll counties have, what may be called specific German settlements with German schools and churches and other manifestations of original habits of life. We regret not to be able to give exact statistics in this regard and admit that these settlements in the counties are not as numerous and densely populated as in other (especially the Western,) states of the Union, but this is attributable partly to the religious freedom and the free-school system introduced previously in most and now in all the counties; and partly to the circumstance that in country regions or rural districts, the immigrant comes more in contact with the native element and hence acclimatizes and assimilates himself much sooner than in cities. So much however is certain, that the German element is highly estimated in every county and sought for, that there exists very little of crime; no pauperism and scarcely any poverty among them and that their general standing and influence is regarded so important by the State authorities as to cause the publication of laws and other important public documents in the German language and the favorable legislation toward the increase of German immigration.

To form an opinion of the calibre of the German element from the vitality which it can display only sporadically and upon a small scale in the counties, would be unfair, therefore

we wish to draw a picture of their life and condition in a city, where, by concentration, the expressions of their propclivities are more eloquent. If Paris may be called truthfully the centre and the mirror of life of the French nation, Baltimore may be termed with at least an equal amount of truth, the focus and reflection of the life of the Germans of Maryland. This city has from the total foreign population of the State, viz: 77,529, more than half within its own compass, viz: 52,497, and of 43,884 Germans living in Maryland, 32,607 reside in the City of Baltimore.

From Germany.	No.	From other Countries.	No.	Remarks.
Austria,	112	England,	2,154	
Bavaria,	6,596	France,	397	
Baden,	2,640	Holland,	281	
Hesse,	6,535	Ireland,	15,536	
Nassau,	79	Scotland,	524	
Prussia,	2,386	Not specified,	1,198	
Wurtemburg,	1,780			
Not Specified,	12,479			
Total,	32,607	Total,	19,890	52,497 for gns

And again of Germans:

From.	In the City.	In the Countries.	Total in the State.
Austria,	112	10	122
Bavaria,	6,596	1,137	7,733
Baden,	2,640	845	3,485
Hesse,	6,535	1,591	8,126
Nassau,	79	15	94
Prussia,	2,386	441	2,827
Wurtemburg,	1,780	449	2,229
Not specified,	12,479	6,789	19,268
Total,	32,607	11,277	43,884

When giving the above figures, it is not proposed to analyze the causes why some parts of Germany are more strongly represented than others, or why the different branches of the German Confederation appear in other proportions here than in other States of the Union, leaving these inferences to the conjecture of the reader. However, these numerical re-

lations may serve to explain some features in the social and political life of the Germans in Baltimore, of which we desire to give in this sketch a faithful picture.

In ethnographical productions as well as in literary efforts, to describe the real status of a single class of population, any flattering encomiums or uncharitable insinuations, any favorite hypotheses or prejudicial insinuations will surely mislead the unsophisticated into erroneous conclusions and preoccupy the intelligent with suspicion against the motives, the veracity or the ability of the author; therefore, all such deviations are avoided in this bird's-eye view of German Baltimore. A merely mathematical outline of the existing religious, educational, commercial, industrial and social institutions, supported by figures, accurate when possible and always within the limits of truth when exactness was not accessible, will characterize these lines and enable the reader to cast light and shadow wherever his eye is predisposed to find it.

This is agreeable to every independent thinker but especially valuable to the immigrant who looks for a new home in which he longs to find, if possible, that which he mourns as having left behind.

As German immigration into large cities for very palpable reasons, can never assume a colonial character, their habitations are never collected in separate wards or districts and although perhaps predominant in certain sections, they may be called scattered in every direction. This is evidently beneficial, as the constant contact with the native population causes affiliation which ends mostly in the second and always in the third generation in complete amalgamation. This has been noticed in nearly all, but especially in the eastern cities of this country, and Baltimore is no exception, so that no intelligent German will come here without looking forward to this result, however much he may be attached to his inherited opinions and habits of life. Our German element therefore, may be properly compared to a school, which exists perhaps for centuries, yet year by year undergoes changes in teachers and still more in pupils, of whom sight is lost as soon as they leave the threshold of their "alma mater." This analogy will be found striking when applied separately to the different manifestations of German life in regard to religion, education, literature, arts, commerce, industry, social intercourse and condition, and politics during the last twenty or thirty years. This, however, would reach beyond the compass of our present aim—of dealing only with the present, therefore, we simply state, that as the statistics given in the preceding pages were taken from the census of 1860, so these mentioned in the following lines are deducted from the official sources dated January 1, 1866. Begining with

## RELIGION.

We may divide the German population of Baltimore into four distinct classes, i. e. Catholics, Protestants, Israelites and Independents. The exact numerical strength of any of these classes is impossible for us to establish, but may be nearly inferred from the relative multitude of houses of worship, benevolent institutions, schools etc., and their capacity.

## THE GERMAN CATHOLICS

Have in this city three churches completed, one of which, that of St. Michael in East Lombard street, exceeds in capacity all other churches of this city (the Cathedral not even excepted,) and is estimated to hold over three thousand persons. Another, that of St. James, on the corner of Aisquith and Eager streets, is now under reconstruction and will be, if completed, of not smaller compass. There is also a new church in process of erection near the west end of the city, dedicated to St. Martin, of nearly as huge dimensions, so that it safely may be stated that the average capacity of these church buildings exceeds that of two thousand persons. There is also a large convent attached to the St. James church, the nuns of which devote themselves principally to the superintendence and educational duties of the German Catholic Orphans' Asylum in Central Avenue.

Each Catholic congregation, moreover, supports a secular school with religious instruction, and all these institutions are large and in a flourishing condition. Benevolence is also well cultivated toward the poor and suffering, and manifests itself in severul institutions of that kind. The precise number of priests, nuns, officers or teachers in the various establishments, we are not able to give, but we may state that it is adequate to the demands.

Under the term "*German Protestants*," we comprise all Evangelical Christian denominations, without entering upon sub-divisions according to their separate doctrines or creeds; however, we may say that the German Reformed, Lutheran and Methodist Episcopal predominate. Among them we have to record 14 houses of worship which average about a compass of about 800 members. Each of these churches also supports a school with large attendance, and benevolent institutions of various kinds, the most conspicuous of which is the German Protestant Orphan Asylum.

The *Israelites* of German birth, form in Baltimore more than nine-tenths of all the professors of the Mosaic creed in this city. They worship in 4 synagogues, one of which calling itself "reformed," stands in contradistinction from the others which are supported by "orthodox" Jews. All of them have schools connected with them and especially flourishing beneficial societies and institutions.

What we call the *German Independents*, are composed of persons not belonging to any of the above named religious societies and of what is called "Rationalists." All these, on account of diversity of opinion, are not used to congregate for religious purposes, and as they, therefore, do not manifest that unity of action which characterizes the professors of a common creed, we cannot record either houses of worship or other institutions of theirs of a religious character, nevertheless they support not less than eight independent schools, some very large and of high standing, and it is undeniable that they are liberal contributors towards benevolent enterprises, literature, arts, etc.

The exact numerical proportion of these four classes we could not establish, but it will not be far from the truth if we assume that of the entire German born population of Baltimore, 28 per cent. are Catholic, about 25 per cent. Protestants, about 17 per cent. Israelites, and about 30 per cent Independents. In connection with this statement, it is hardly necessary to mention, that, as the Catholics have the smallest number of churches and schools, they of course, have the largest congregations and average attendance of pupils; and again the Protestants, the largest number of the former and the smallest average of the latter.

Proceeding to

#### EDUCATION,

We have to report in this city

Not less than 5 schools of German Catholics,	
" " " 12 "	" Protestants,
" " " 4 "	" Israelites,
" " " 8 "	" Independents,

The aggregate of which, i. e., 29 schools, is certainly creditable to the German element, especially if the circumstance is taken into consideration, that on account of the excellency of our English grammer and High-schools, and their gratuitous tuition, many German parents prefer these to their own.

Quite a number of the German schools enjoy a superior reputation and begin to be patronized by Americans. The two largest of these are the Independent Institution of Prof. F. Knapp, with from 700 to 800 pupils and the "Zion School" of the Rev. H. Scherb, under the control of the Evangelical Association on North Gay street, with from 500 to 600 scholars. Both of these institutions embrace in their instruction, beyond the elementary branches, higher mathematics, calisthenics and the ornamental branches of drawing, music, etc.

Besides these schools enumerated, there exist evening classes and private tuition in families in great number, and it may be said that even among Americans, the instruction in music, drawing, calisthenics and gymnastics, etc., is nearly exclusively in the hands of German teachers, and that the

German language is taught in all institutions of learning of any standing.

German institutions for professional studies do not exist here, which may be easily explained, as, without exception, the pupils after passing through the elementary and preparatory classes, are sufficiently acquainted with the English idiom to pursue any course of higher studies in this language.

It would be interesting to enter upon a parallel between the schools of about equal standing in this and the old country, but it would consume too much time and space; suffice it to say here is less stress laid upon the study of the ancient languages and more upon natural sciences and practical branches than in Germany, and the period of school attendance is generally much shorter. This has its natural influence upon all phases of life, and especially upon our next subject of consideration, the

#### GERMAN LITERATURE.

The American born German, if he devotes himself to literary pursuits, but seldom uses the language of his parents; hence whatever Baltimore produces in this line comes from the pen of men who have received their training across the Atlantic. It is difficult to touch this delicate subject, yet, as no reasonable man will expect that among from 30,000 to 40,000 immigrants cast together from all the regions of Germany, of vastly different intellectual and educational advantages, should emanate authors of sufficient magnitude to compete with the coryphies of their native land, we do not hesitate to say what may be said within the boundaries of truth. The literary career, as an avenue of support, is seldom smooth and scarcely ever lucrative for Germans in this country; hence, not many select it as a profession, and the greater part of literary productions emanate from amateurs. However, Baltimore can show some valuable publications of didactic character, as school books, law books and essays, and some neat productions in Belles Lettres, as poems, novels and dramatic efforts of more or less promise, although their fame has not yet reached beyond the ocean. The most developed and most conspicuously cultivated part of German literature here is the political and newspaper press. This is represented in two weeklies of religious character, one Catholic and the other Protestant, and two daily papers, the *Baltimore Wecker* and the *Deutsche Correspondent*. Both are of political tendencies, and as such the organs of the two most powerful political parties. To speak of their relative merits would be going beyond the promised impartiality. They have each a liberal circulation and patronage, and they are praised or abused by their political friends or antagonists.

Baltimore, however, has had some German authors, even known in Europe, of more or less literary merits. Their amateur literary efforts consisting of contributions to the newspapers, essays and private or public lectures upon subjects of their respective branches, are often meritorious but seldom of more than local reputation. It is also necessary here to state that several German periodicals from abroad, some published in this, others in the old country, have a large circulation in this city; among the former there are the New York *Belletristische Journal* and the *German Illustrated News*, among the latter the *Gartenlaube*, the most popular. The subject of literature, in the strict sense of the word, ought to be closed now in our limited treatise, but as libraries, printing establishments and book stores are intimately connected with this subject, although they properly belong among the social, industrial and commercial institutions, it will not be out of place to say that there exist here three German printing establishments, four book stores and seven libraries, owned by clubs and associations, and two public subscription libraries, all of which together contain about 10,000 works, mostly of German classics and *Belles Lettres*. This, of course, does not include church, school and private libraries.

### ARTS.

The Americans, not only in Baltimore, but in all cities, grant to the German element a high position as to their enthusiasm, their taste and their perseverance in the cultivation of the fine arts, especially the Music, and this position is well deserved. There is hardly an orchestra, choir, string or brass band, glee club or musical association in this city, of which there are not Germans conspicuous and often prominent members. There can scarcely a musical instrument be mentioned which is not associated with the name of one or more German artists. There are more than 1,000 vocalists in about 12 different societies, 2 orchestras, 4 brass bands, one association for the cultivation of classical music, and many smaller musical circles specifically composed of Germans, and some of them are artists of great merit. Private and public concerts, musical entertainments and festivals are frequent in all seasons of the year. The old German masters are, of course, highest in the favor of our musical world, but there are also some original compositions quite popular, and a general progress in taste and execution is visible, so that at this moment already Baltimore can boast that two of her lady artists are earning laurels in Europe, the one, Miss Busk, as a famous concert soprano, the other, Miss Tedesca Smith, as an exquisite violinist. Next to Music is the Dramatic Art, now highly cultivated by our Germans. What cannot be said of cities with twice as large a German population we may state of Baltimore, namely, it has sustained

for the past year two regular troupes of professional actors and actresses ; and, what is more, not by individual speculation with lucrative aim and success, but under considerable pecuniary sacrifices by the strenuous efforts of two noble-minded clubs. The "Concordia" deserves public thanks not only for erecting a splendid building, the hall of which is considered by many the prettiest although not the largest in this country, but also for the unceasing efforts and liberality in supporting the German drama. The stage of the "Concordia" is, in regard to the selection of pieces, performance of the first characters, taste of costume and scenery, equal, if not superior, to any German theatre in this country, whilst in liberality toward the art and the artists, it surpasses anything previously known. The other, the Turner Theatre, is perhaps second in means to the Conoordia, but in liberality and enthusiasm it is not inferior. It has also the merit that on account of lower prices it reaches classes of population who are seldom visitors of the other theatre. There are also private theatricals here, of which the stage in Mechanic's Hall has quite respectable proportions. The average standard of the dramatic performances gives general satisfaction, and a steady improvement is perceptible. Original pieces, as of domestic authorships, have also made their appearance, and the prospects are promising for more and improved efforts. In regard to Painting, we cannot point to works of the first magnitude and celebrity, but there are many meritorious specimens of portraits, landscapes, historical and other sketches in the parlors and saloons of our city which have emanated from German artists. In a similar manner it may be said of the Plastic Art that wood and stone proclaim in several public places and many private houses the standard of the German chisel.

#### COMMERCE.

There are about six German banking houses in Baltimore, *i. e.*, such as transact exchange business between Europe and the Germans of our city ; about 100 wholesale merchants and not less than 1,500 retail dealers in different branches of commerce. Steamboat lines are not in the hands of German capitalists, yet of late there is one such enterprise in progress, with fair prospect of early and favorable results. Direct import and export from this port to Europe are but on a small scale when compared with New York or Philadelphia, but what there is done, especially in the line of importing, is nearly all done by German merchants, and in consequence of this, there are certain branches of commerce, as, *p. e.*, toys, fauncy goods and notions, clothing, etc., in a great measure in their hands exclusively.

The German merchants as a class represent many very substantial firms and considerable wealth, although they do

not count among themselves money princes like New York and Philadelphia. They carry on extensive business establishments and enjoy by the solidity of their transactions and their indefatigable energy, a high reputation among the natives. It is proper to state here that the Israelite portion of this class form not only a large fraction of it in numbers, but they are esteemed for keenness, business tact and wealth.

### INDUSTRY.

Of all channels of industry there is none, which is not embarked upon more or less by German enterprise and some are nearly monopolized by them. Such are the fabrication of pianos, of smoking tobacco and cigars, of watches, &c. The manufacture of pianos occupies here five German establishments, one of which, that of W. Knabe & Co., is among the very largest and most renowned in this country. Its buildings four stories high, cover an aera of 100,000 feet, with large work shops, which constantly contain 600 instruments in process of completion. This firm always employs over 200 German workmen, whose wages alone amount to \$250,000 per year, in which space of time they produce about 1,500 pianos. The fabrication of smoking tobacco engross, is divided among three German establishments, of which the firm of Gail & Ax., by far the largest house in this line in the United States, of course produces the lions share. To convey an idea of the extension of this establishment it is enough to state that an engine of 60 horse power, propels the presses, cutting and other machines, and produces combined with the handicraft of the workmen, fabulous amounts of smoking tobacco every day, which is best manifested in stating that the taxes alone of this establishment amounted in but two months of 1864, to over \$44,000. The next branch of German industry distinguished by large establishments is the manufacture of the favorite Teutonic beverage, lager beer. We can record 15 breweries in this city, some of which are equal in extent to the largest in this country. To speak of other branches of German industry, it will be enough to state that there are innumerable cigar makers, plenty of shoemakers, tailors, carpenters, barbers, coopers, jewellers, &c., of German birth, and yet there is room for plenty more of them to supply the demand of the market.

### SOCIAL CONDITION AND INTERCOURSE.

As to the condition of the Germans in our city, a few words well express the real state of it. There is very little poverty among them, as their industrious habits soon lead them to a certain degree of prosperity, which not seldom supasses that which they enjoyed in their native land. Among the commercial and industrial classes much wealth is even found. They are generally inoffensive, peaceable citizens and al-

though among so many thousands there will occur violations of the law, it must be acknowledged that crimes are rare and pauperism nearly unheard of. Their intercourse with the native element is of the friendliest character although they mingle perhaps not so freely as might be beneficial to themselves. Their intercourse among themselves is proverbial for sociability. The system of association prevails in every phase of life and besides their religious, education and benevolent institutions there are many for mutual improvement and amusement. We have already mentioned their theatres, concerts, musical societies, &c., and it remains only to add that there exist here 8 lodges of Masons and Odd Fellows, 3 Mutual Aid societies of mechanics, 3 associations for gymnastic exercises, 1 consumers association, (for the reduction of the market prices for the members,) and three large and many smaller social clubs. The first three clubs are chartered by the Legislature, and possess considerable property beside the individual wealth of their members, the richest in regard to the wealth of members is believed to be what is called the "Germania," which consists mostly of commercial men who never open their rooms to the public. In regard to the property held, the "Concordia," is the wealthiest, which owns in buildings and contents, not less than \$200,000.

This club liberally opens its premises, except the club rooms proper, to the public at large and is famous for the elegance of its interior arrangements and its patronage of the Fine Arts. It is unsurpassed in the United States in its character and its display. The third club is the Scheutzen Verein, which has only lately purchased for \$40,000 a very fine estate, where now handsome buildings and other improvements are under progress. The location of this spot called the "Scheutzen Park," near the limits of the city, is exceedingly beautiful and soon will be the favorite resort for rural festivals and excursions. The public establishments for social pleasure consist of three German hotels, about six wine saloons, and not less than from 1,200 to 1,500 beer houses of more or less capacity, some of them with handsome halls, and gardens. In reviewing the features of German life in Baltimore, and comparing it with other cities, we should direct the attention to the circumstance that it has the handsomest and as many claim, the best German theatre, the largest Scheutzen Verein, about 400 members and the most valuable and picturesque grounds and buildings for the favorite sport of target shooting, the most extensive tobacco and nearly the largest piano factory in the whole Union.

#### THE POLITICAL LIFE.

As much as the Germans here cultivate sociability, as little attention they pay to politics. There are numerous causes for this seeming apathy. With many the difficulty of the English idiom, with others, the dislike to identify them-

selves with one or the other ruling political parties, with some, the ignorance of their political power and the undervaluation of their rights and privileges, and with all, that want of political union of action, which they have imported with themselves from their disunited fatherland, have brought about this result. However of late there is a more lively interest manifested, and many expect that ere long they will have a larger representation in the body politic than one delegate in the Legislature or one member in the City Council.

### THE GERMAN SOCIETY.

Before closing this sketch, which is more intended for the home-seeking wanderer from Europe than of our own population, it must be remembered that German philanthropy had established in Baltimore, already years ago, a society called "Deutsche Gesellschaft," and this society, for the protection and assistance of immigrants, is prosperous and active up to this day.

### BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.

Lastly, as we have mentioned, the State has also established a board for the same purpose, under the control of the Governor, Comptroller and Treasurer, the highest officers of the State. Although the efforts of this board are not directed exclusively towards securing an emigration from any particular country, that from Germany is considered the most desirable, and hence the Secretary of the Commissioner is a German. This Secretary, Dr. F. W. Bogen, is a gentleman of character and intelligence, thoroughly enlisted in the work of benefitting his countrymen, and is always ready and willing to impart any information, looking as well to the welfare of the emigrant as to the good of the State he is serving.

The Commissioner of Immigration, in order to afford his applicants and correspondents the fullest information in regard to the resources of the State, and its adaptability to every department of agricultural enterprise, as well as its manufacturing and mining facilities, the prices for hired labor and the wants of the different enterprises of the State in this respect, is in constant communication with persons residing in every section of the State, and will cheerfully communicate any information, not contained in this publication, to every applicant free of charge.

### CONCLUSION.

And now having shown you the condition of those of your countrymen who have preceded you, something of the condition and facilities of the country that awaits you, we cordially invite you to our State, assuring you that you will find

a hearty welcome, not only from your own countrymen, but the people generally of Maryland, and that you will be met on the deck of the vessel should you come direct, or at the depot, should you land in New York and take the cars for Baltimore, and protected in all your rights by an officer appointed by the State of Maryland for that purpose.





